Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1865 NUMBER 53.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

ANXIETY IN REGARD THERETO.

Meeting of Jeff. Davis Sympathizers in New York.

THEY BOLDLY TALK TREASON.

Mayor Gunther a Sympathizer.

PROGRESS OF GEN. GRANT.

Ovations in Lawrence, Mass., and Portland, Maine.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

STARTING THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Situation in North Carolina.

Dispatch from Gov. Holden.

IMMENSE FIRE IN CASSADIA, TURKEY.

Cholera Disappearing from Alexandria.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment and Situation—Manufacture of Salt—Rebellion in Confederate States in Florida.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

Lt. Col. B. Bryniston, 1st Ohio Veteran Cavalry, has been appointed Chief of Cavalry, on the staff of Gen. Gillmore.

Capt. Frank A. Baker, 37th Pennsylvania Cavalry, is detached from his regiment, by order of Secy. Stanton.

The recorder of the General Land Office, shows that in the month of June, 3,177 acres of land were taken up for actual settlement at Tepeecanoe City, Iowa, under the Homestead law.

Judge Schwartz in preparing the census report for Louisiana, has ascertained that the cotton crop of last year, and its wool manufactures was valued at $20,000,000, and that the total value of the manufactures produced was $40,000,000.

Acting Attorney General Aiken has directed the District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois to discontinue the prosecution of Mr. Arnold, charged with treason at Jacksonville, on the 3d of last March, and to release the bond, which is to be cancelled in regard to the case.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Discontinuance of Prosecutions—Mr. Johnson's Illness—Pardons Granted—The Revenue—Salt Manufacture.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

An order has been issued from the Treasury Department, by direction of the President, to discontinue all prosecutions against persons for treasonable practices.

The 1st, from June 20th; 6th, from August 1st; 9th, from July 10th; 14th, from August 1st; 15th, from August 1st; and the 16th, from August 1st.

In consequence of the indisposition continuing for a few days, the President has postponed his visit to Norfolk on Saturday. The attack is a recurrence of an old complaint, the last attack from which has troubled Mr. Johnson at times for some years, and he is advised by his physicians to take no exertion.

The Cabinet meeting was held to day.

One hundred and two pardons were granted to persons from the Southern States, and a number of orders were made for over two hundred, at Brevet Major General rank.

Some of the various rewards offered for the capture of the assassination conspirators have gone to Judge Advocate General Holt.

Judge Holt, Attorney General Speed, and the Secretary of War Stanton, appointed by the Secretary of War to hear the case of Mr. Corcoran, of Georgetown, who claims a share in the rewards, have had the matter in question under consideration, and have, from the time to hear of the applicants, have made no decision between them.

THIRD DISPATCH.

An Unmitigated Scoundrel Applies for Pardon, and Gets it.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

Henry St. George Offutt, of Virginia, formerly Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, and latterly Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, who at the opening of the rebellion was a clerk in the Navy Department, and stole all of the books and blanks used in that office, and was dismissed from the Treasury Department for unbecoming conduct, has returned to Washington and applied for pardon. He says that he has been a rebel from the first, and that large sums received by him for waste paper sold in office have been appropriated to the cause.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Probable Representation of Tennessee in the Next Congress—Position of Candidates—Military etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Aug. 1, 1865.

Advices from all parts of this State, lead to the inevitable conclusion that Tennessee will be represented in the next Congress, substantially as follows:

First District—Col. N. Taylor, union.
Second District—Horace Maynard, union.
Third District—Col. W. S. Stokes, union.
Fourth District—Edmund Cooper, copperhead.
Fifth District—Wm. B. Campbell, copperhead.
Sixth District—Barney B. Thomas, copperhead.
Seventh District—J. A. Hawkins, union.
Eighth District—Jas. T. Leake, union.
Ninth District—Jas. Mullins, union.

Tennessee may therefore be reckoned in the union column, by a majority of two, or, if it is not overbalanced by an overwhelming majority, Gideon Pillow, Isham G. Harris, Andrew Johnson, Jas. Phelan and Pillow's friends will claim, and Johnson will claim, for himself, the rest. Pillow is in the military prison at Fort Warren, Mass., and a great many Congressmen position is rather uncertain. Johnson is at present on the Potomac, and Harris is a refugee, or fugitive, or fire too, but cannot be charging. Wheat is badly damaged by growing, and as the crop was cut, it has had the whole benefit of the two weeks' steady rain; but little of it will do to ship. Barley is also badly injured. Rye and oats not much affected, the former is not easily injured when well put up, and most of the latter is yet standing. Corn, on dry land, is making good progress, while that on flat land will prove nearly a failure. Potatoes look well, but are becoming so badly choked with weeds that the crop will be comparatively light; indeed to this, sympathies of not quite bearing to show themselves. But little buckwheat has been sown in this county.

The abundant feed is favorable for cattle and hogs, and with the remainder of the season favorable a fair return will be realized, falling not far below a fair average crop.

The returning soldiers are rapidly filling up the ranks of farm laborers, and wages have declined.

Five years ago the season was very similar to the present one, and proved very disastrous to those who opened new farms, hundreds of thousands of bushels of which are now on sale. It was emphatically the season of cotton crop. The lesson has not been lost, and it is to be hoped that the new one taught, the want of drainage will not go unheeded.

BEST.

The Richmond El ction.

[From the Richmond Conservative, July 29.]

By the first place, the ballots cast for Mayor and other officers, will not be a mere formality, meaning part of a people who have never before voted, and who should be prepared for God never will shrink from any responsibility that divinity upon them. Being Virginians they can never, for a moment, forget, because they can never surrender that inalienable right of free suffrage, that belongs to every man, sometimes, so at of so that he will, may vote and there yet to starve." Do I ? and be told that the political rights of white men and freed people are equal? The system of Provost Courts will probably be adopted in portions of Maryland as devoid a necessity for its use.

JOHN.

THE CROPS IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Effects of the Late Rains on the Wheat, Oats, Hay, Corn, Rye and Potatoes.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHARTER, Ill., July 31.

Two days without rain has shortened the fatal prosecution of the forests in a very wonderful degree. This morning the music of the reaper and mower is again floating on the summer air. The grain is ripened and tangled by overlying. The hay crop was not so much of its seeds, and the fact will be of little value; but as an offset, the prairie grass is of rampant growth, and in many localities will shoulder up, and overlay, or form too, but cannot be stopping. Wheat is badly damaged by growing, and as the crop was cut, it has had the whole benefit of the two weeks' steady rain; but little of it will do to ship. Barley is also badly injured. Rye and oats not much affected, the former is not easily injured when well put up, and most of the latter is yet standing. Corn, on dry land, is making good progress, while that on flat land will prove nearly a failure. Potatoes look well, but are becoming so badly choked with weeds that the crop will be comparatively light; indeed to this, sympathies of not quite bearing to show themselves. But little buckwheat has been sown in this county.

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BEST.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

8 Ninth Wisconsin Infantry—The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers—The Union Pacific Railroad—Rat Over land Mail.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.

The 9th Wisconsin infantry, numbering not 400 men, arrived on the steamer Magnolia, from New Orleans, and marched past headquarters this morning, for Madison, Wis.

The river continues to decline slowly, with a sufficiency of water in all points below for every navigable purpose. The Missouri River is falling at the way down, with a good supply of water. The Upper Mississippi has commenced falling, and unless it rains, will be low enough at the season for the lowest class of boats, by the middle of August.

As arrangements have been made by which a continuous line of stages will be run from Omaha to Salt Lake City, the Overland Mail Company has commenced the completion of the road to that point.

Information from the plains shows that the northern Indians are now running off the Denver City, and the Indians are in force on the prairie. The Indians have taken on the Platte River, between Fort Kearney and Denver, and have driven in the stock of ranchers, and have made off with the stock of ranchers.

FROM CAIRO.

Arrival at the 94th Illinois and 97th Indiana.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 1.

The 94th Illinois infantry, Colonel Dunlap, 97th Indiana infantry, and the 47th Indiana infantry, 20 men and officers, Col. Shaw commanding, arrived here yesterday with leave by rail this afternoon for their homes.

The 94th and 47th Illinois, 4th Missouri, 49th Illinois and 97th Indiana, will be paid off and mustered out of service, at Springfield, Ill., on Thursday, the 3d inst.

Gen. Thomas has ordered the 4th Missouri, 49th Illinois, and 97th Indiana, to report to Gen. Dodge, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty.

Gen. Dodge, in the Indian country, and the 4th Missouri, 49th Illinois, and 97th Indiana, will be mustered out of service, at Springfield, Ill.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, yesterday received with great enthusiasm at Lawrence, Mass., and at Portland, Maine.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Brace of Brave Cases—Showing the Evil system of Slavery and the New system of Liberty.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Colonel Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen and Refugees for the State of Virginia, has been detained upon his duties, in the Department, for the last few days, by two cases of a peculiar character, which have relied to stop! measures to defend Jeff. Davis, and to the sympathy with which the Southern regarded the failure of the rebellion only temporary. The spirit that originated it still lives, and by the assistance of the Northern Democracy, it can be made manifest. Mr. Livingston, of Alabama, said no man could represent that State in Congress, who was not, and not body, in favor of Southern independence, and much more of the same sort.

A desperate murder is telegraphed from Bedford, Pa. A Pennsylvania rebel refugee, named Pa., a Pennsylvania rebel refugee, Gen. Dix, Provost Marshal.

Cheerfully seems to be again on the rampage in South Carolina. Letters thereabouts are beginning to be in the composition of the people, change their views as now remarkable, they will have to be reorganized. Gen. Pope has suspended one of the disloyal papers.

Our European dispatch says the shore end of the Atlantic Cable was landed at Valentia by on the 23d ult., and the connection with the shore end which is to be made in a few hours, of a large consonance of people. Another rare advanced sentiments given in favor of Queen Victoria and President Lincoln.

The last result of the British Parliamentary elections is the return of 330 liberals and 170 conservatives. Among the defeated liberals are Sir Wm. Molesworth, of the London Times, and Sir Robert.

Half of the town of Canadian, in Turkey, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is 30,000 pounds. Cholera is disappearing.

The Cholera has almost entirely disappeared from Alexandria, and it is decreasing in Constantinople. Our English advices say that the Alabama is at Birmingham.

Gen. Holden, of North Carolina, in answer to a request from Messrs. Hoch and Battle, to speak that State in New York, has sent a dispatch in which he believes the people of North Carolina are loyal and subjects. Let he thinks that if all the troops were withdrawn, and the civil authorities were restored, there would probably be disturbance. He thinks that emigrants to that State need have no ground for apprehension.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

A Brace of Brave Cases—Showing the

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1865.

RECONSTRUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

There is trouble in North Carolina. Reconstruction is not working as smoothly as we predicted. Mr. Holden was appointed Provisional Governor among the earliest of that sole of President Johnson. Further personalities with a liberal hand in the list of rebel aristocracy. Any leader of secession could receive amnesty and be restored to perfect equality with loyal citizens, simply by the intercession of Mr. Holden. In this manner, he proceeded actively in appointing magistrates and registering voters. The time for holding an election is approaching, in which delegates will be selected to frame the State constitution, and to be voted on, and State and county officers elected. Everything seemed to be going on smoothly and prosperously.

All at once, Holden and his friends get new light on the situation. They discover that the troops have mostly been disbanded and sent home; that the rebel leaders have been generally pardoned and their property restored to them; and that there are now no Rebels to be at all afraid. It is furthermore perceived that the unpardoned rebels constitute a decided majority of the white voters, and that they have organized a party, and will, at the election, seize complete control of the State and administer its government, not only in hostility to the Federal Government, but in the oppression and persecution of Gov. Holden and his party of professed Unionists. Intimations are thrown out by this rebelet that as soon as they find themselves established in office, and have secured the government of the State in their hands, they will coquet with slavery, in some shape, in defiance of the Freedmen Proclamation and terms of the amnesty oath. A Raleigh dispatch, of July 27th, says:

"Mr. R. Rose, of this city, who has recently resigned a Federal appointment, and who has been nominated to represent his district in Congress, has published a letter in which he declares that he pledges to the slavery question by saying: 'I am for the Union as it was, and for every state as it was there.' Rumor has been busy since the election with speculations as to the course which have prominent rebel leaders in the State, if they should be elected to Congress, to pursue in the matter of slavery. Some have intimated that the rebel leaders have made up their minds that the question of slavery is settled, and that they will be prepared to accept the situation in good faith. Rose is a leading rebel, and was a member of the Secession Convention. He is a man of ability, and is a fair specimen of the class of rebels who are now in power. Should the Legislature which have presidential rebel leaders in it, in the hope of obtaining a very free white labor, by constitutional or legislative enactment, they will be sadly disappointed. The negro question is the question of the day, and it will be the question of the future. It is the question of the Reconstruction, and a big Congress."

This disposition to make justice toward the black race can only be met by the power of election. The only way that the policy of reconstruction can be carried out in harmony with the spirit of the Rebellion is by electing a majority of Radical Union Congressmen, who will not only employ the direct and constitutional power of the Government to uphold its friends, but will use the power of the purse to

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. Howard's Circular to the Commissioners of the unoccupied States left by the defunct system of slavery. It is the effective agent through which the Government undertakes to reverse the political, social, and sanitary harmonious relations between the new free men and their old masters. This Bureau was conceived in wisdom, and it is destined to bless both the States in which it operates and the nation. The importance of its functions in this line can hardly be overestimated. It is in fact the only safeguard of liberty and peace in the recent rebel States. It stands as the palladium of the National faith and honor. Were it not for the reserved power of government which can promptly and adequately be exercised through this Bureau, the aristocracies of the claims and rights of the Freedmen, their lost estate would be worse than slavery, or, if they should be set merely at a nullity, but on occasion of called injuries, were not the officers of this Department armed with needed powers, and instructed to use them, the blacks would be in a worse condition than the whites, for the former would be arrested in Alexandria on the complaint of a white man, and the (?) magistrate rejected the offered testimony of several colored men offered on by the defense. The first having been commissioned to the officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, on hearing the circumstances, ordered the release of the prisoner, and letter to the Mayor, earnestly requesting him to transfer all similar cases to the office of the Bureau, in accordance with the provisions of its rules. We hope it will be so. Should similar cases occur, the military authorities will be called upon to enforce Gen. Howard's order.

From late dispatches we learn that:

"The commissioner of the national of freedmen's Bureau, for Alexandria, in receiving the complaint of colored people, in a case which occurred here for trial, then thought he decided to establish a tribunal, and appointed a magistrate to hear and decide all cases affecting the rights of freedmen. The case referred to, which has caused so many clamors under her jurisdiction, was one in which a white man, and a negro, had a quarrel, and the latter, probably in self-defense, struck the white man. The case was tried by a magistrate, and the testimony of several colored witnesses, who were present, was rejected by the magistrate, who decided that the negro had no right to testify against a white man. The case was then referred to the officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, who, on hearing the circumstances, ordered the release of the prisoner, and wrote a letter to the Mayor, earnestly requesting him to transfer all similar cases to the office of the Bureau, in accordance with the provisions of its rules. We hope it will be so. Should similar cases occur, the military authorities will be called upon to enforce Gen. Howard's order.

From later dispatches we learn that:

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Serofula, Cancer, Skin Dis, Epilepsy, Salt Rheum, Goitre, Dropsy,

AND ALL INVEIGH AGENTS FROM AN

IMPURE STATE OF THE BLO

Are promptly and thoroughly eradicated by

DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIV

Mend the Evidence.

SCROFULA FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Mr. C. P. HAYFORD, of Mt. Pleasant, Columbiana County, Ohio, writes:

The son of Mr. Michael Sawyer has been afflicted with Scrofula for seven years. He has had the venom of this scrofulous disease so bad that the boy's face was at times one entire sore. We had tried many remedies, but had given up under the care of the best physicians in the land of the attendant Scrofula. We at last resolved to give JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE a trial, and commenced to do so, but with little hope that it would do any good. We had tried so many remedies, without the slightest effect, that we had lost all faith in them. The boy's face was a perfect mass of sores, and these bones seemed to be a mere secondary case. The sores were so numerous and so large that we had lost all hope of his recovery. We had tried the best physicians in our vicinity to avail us of their skill, but they had given up the case, and said that nothing could save the boy's life. We commenced giving him JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, and continued

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866.

ARKANSAS.

The Anti-Slavery Element in the State.

An Argument for Negro Suffrage.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, July 13, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your widely circulating paper, of the 6th inst., in referring to the condition of Arkansas, says, "when the blood asserting its mastery, the old Slave party have been completely defeated, not few hundred white men could be cast against the restoration of slavery who will be found shrinking in the battleout."

As a citizen of free Arkansas I wish to protest, in her behalf, against this calumny. If, in its place, she is doubted in the category of "loyal States" enumerated, which, perhaps, was not intended.

Governor Murphy, her present Anti-Slavery Executive, succeeded in March, 1864, when the rebel hordes had overrun the southern of the State, by 15,000 anti-Slavery authorized votes. President Lincoln's proclamation recognized him, and gave him the Federal power to administer under his plan.

It is another thing, and a very, of the same sort, would have been administered loyal 15,000, if the people had dared to do so. Only dodging and timely movement saved him and his adherents from the "restoration of slavery" in his person.

It is doubtless true, humanitarian, that your statement applies to some of the southern States, and especially the South-western part of the Union, which is highly loyal, and through interest and feeling, opposed to the system of slavery. Nearly all the loyal regiments, and the men who were driven from the State by the rebel armies, were from that portion of the State, from other States, came from that portion of the State, and, in fact, the loyal men are usually rich in lands and slaves, but are much more valuable in many other respects. Their loyalty is, in fact, the loyalty of interest, and generally resulting from liberal education and the influence of the Northern institutions. That prejudice affects to believe "negro suffrage." That prejudice affects to believe "negro suffrage." That prejudice affects to believe "negro suffrage." The rebel chieftains are the authors of this argument against the negro, I do not, I do not believe, that the rebel chiefs can be to disinterested. Their sympathy will over ensnare or have influence over the negro. Their hatred of all the loyal, the character and condition of the freedmen, such assertions, appear weak and puerile. There is no one the negro dislikes or distrusts so much as his late master. The latter has been driven from his plantation, and the negro will take a small fortune to repair the damage this building has done, and the debt it is in, due to bear.

At every step is seen a new evidence of the ruthless hand of war; blackened walls left where fell the torch of the incendiary, also, the ruins of the dwellings, and the ruins of the plantations, show what consequences are infuriated or unprincipled military commanders, in the exercise of the Government, little time during the war, the longest period being but three or four months, with, at most, a change of commander. The rebels held it almost uninterruptedly during the past year, as well as at all other times the Federals. The last provoke in consequence of the rebellion, and the rebels, who were the rebellious, and the rebels, who were the rebellious, and the rebels, who were the rebellious

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1865.

THE CITY.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor of Wabash avenue Baptist Church, will address the Sunday School this evening, this evening.

BOARD FOR THE PROTECTION.—The Board of Managers for the Home for the Friendless will hold a meeting at their rooms on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock p. m.

THE TURNER GIRLS.—The Turner girls will treat their Sabbath School children to a picnic in the beautiful grove of Evanston, next Thursday, August 10. Cars leave the Milwaukee depot at 9 o'clock a. m. Try to go with them.

FOSTER MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—Orders have been issued by the Federal Quartermaster General for all accounts and demands against the Government which have arisen in the respective Districts and Posts, the subject of adjustment by the Board of Survey, to be collected, examined and adjusted by District Provost Marshals at once. The duty

A FOREIGN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Edward Kennedy, arrested some weeks since for forging Cook County paper, was yesterday afternoon, arraigned in the Police Court for a preliminary examination on this charge, and, at the request of the testimony of several witnesses, he was held for trial in the Criminal Court of Cook County. The best being fixed at the sum of $10,000.

RESIDENT AT THE CROSSED HOTEL.—Mr. Samuel A. Cleveland, of Smyrna, New York, having occasion to visit the office of the Custom House City, last evening, unfortunately deposited his valise, containing sundry articles of wearing apparel, in the hall of the building, while he entered the office. On his return, to his chagrin and small loss, the valise and its contents had disappeared, some minds thief having carried it off.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to learn that our former friend, James Sudam, who went out as Captain of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, and afterwards, for gallantry, was made an Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and promoted, when he was only twenty years of age, to a colonelcy, is recovering from his wounds, received at Spotsylvania Court House. Gen. Sudam is a young man of high character and great promise, and one of the best of our Illinois Volunteers.

A BRIGHT THIEF.—William Fry was arrested in the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with stealing two silver spoons from a small boy who was carrying his father's dinner, and selling the same for thirty five cents to a saloon keeper. The fellow was saved from serving a term in the Penitentiary, only because the spoons were not of sufficient value to send him there. He was fined $10 and costs for being fiendishly.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—On the complaint of Michael Quirk, a woman named Alice Scott, alias Lee, was taken into custody yesterday morning by Officer Val Vogt, and examined before Justice Morrison at the Police Court. Mr. Quirk testified that he visited the house of the accused, at 22 South Clark street, on Monday evening, and while in company with her, she removed his pocket book from his pocket. The Justice held her for trial in the Criminal Court, in default of $1,000 in gold, and committed the accused, in default of bail, to the County Jail.

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